

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating; it relieves all stomach derangements. It relieves headache and sickness. It allays febrile symptoms. It quenches thirst.

75 cents per Bottle.
DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions. Strengthens the System.
Is of special benefit to those suffering from the Enervating Effects of the climate.

DAKIN'S WINE OF QUINQUINA.
This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an admirable form of administering at the same time the strengthening properties of the Port. The strengthening qualities of the Port.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.
(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841) HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	1.00
B. Vintage Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Brandy, Pale, Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....		
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.50

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	\$4	\$4.50
B. St. Julien, Red Capsule.....	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien, Red Capsule.....	7	7.50
D. La Rose.....	11	12.00

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$12	\$1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenochy Mellow Blend, Black Capsule.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's, Aboukir-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
D. GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, Emerald, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Lowland Island.....	\$1.50	per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine.....	Maraschino
Curaçao.....	Herring's Cherry Cordial
Chartreuse.....	Dr. Sieger's Angostura Bitters, &c.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai General Hospital, on the 1st July, 1890, ELENA, the beloved wife of E. G. Latham.

At Shanghai, on the 1st July, WILLIAM HARRIS, of Harbin, Son & Co., only son of E. E. Harris, Esq., East India Avenue, London, aged 23 years, accidentally drowned at "The Point" while bathing. Much lamented.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1890.

The recent ill-starred attempt of the Viceroy Li HAN-CHANG to add to the public revenue of the Liang Kuang provinces by substantially increasing the *likin* taxes on certain imports—opium, cotton yarn,

kerosene oil, etc.,—seems likely to involve his Excellency in more serious difficulties than he could possibly have anticipated. The proposed fresh imposition on opium was, of course, a gross infraction of treaty stipulations, which was bound to be disallowed immediately it was officially brought before the Tsung-li Yamén; and we think, considering the vast importance of the kerosene oil and cotton yarn trade to the commercial prosperity of Canton, and the heavy duties already levied on these imports, that the Viceroy was badly advised in his attempt to further hamper traders by increased impositions in the shape of *likin*. His Excellency could scarcely have expected the reception his proposed fiscal changes met with at Peking. Not only were his proposals over-ruled and negatived, but the Tsung-li Yamén apparently considered that a high official who could be guilty of such indiscreet conduct and injustice, without any cause whatever, was not the best authority to directly superintend the collection of the Imperial revenue. At all events on June 20th, as previously stated in these columns, Viceroy Li HAN-CHANG received a telegraphic despatch from Peking instructing him that in future the duties on kerosene oil and cotton yarn would be collected by the Foreign Customs. And it is this decision, which promises to cause his Excellency some trouble.

As is well known, the collection of the *likin* on kerosene has been farmed out by the Provincial Government, and in February last an agreement was entered into between the Viceroy and a syndicate of Chinese merchants, trading under the name Fook On Tong, by which the latter secured the monopoly for a term of six years at an annual rental of \$90,000. The representatives of the Syndicate deposited \$20,000 in the Provincial Treasury; built *likin* stations at Canton, Kowloon, Cappingmun, Folochow, Malowchow, Chien-san, Chungchow, Chuen-wan, and Sam-shui-po; purchased steam-launches, tow-boats etc., and made other necessary arrangements, not only at Canton but also at Swatow, Pakhoi, Hoihow, and Chun-chuen, at an outlay exceeding \$50,000. And now, without any notice or explanation, they receive a brief message from the Viceroy to the effect that the Peking authorities have decreed that in future the collection of the duties on kerosene oil will be in the hands of the Foreign Customs. The Chinese lessees of the monopoly will no doubt sustain an enormous loss by this unexpected action on the part of the Government, but they have a perfectly valid claim to be indemnified, and we cannot but believe that the Viceroy will deal in a most liberal spirit in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. What view the Peking authorities will take of the matter may be quite another affair; but as the change in collecting the *likin* has doubtless been made on the advice of Sir ROBERT HART, that popular functionary may be relied on to see that no injustice is done, the more so as the farmers are stated to have carried on the work in a most satisfactory manner to all concerned. That the new system of collecting the *likin* will after a time work smoothly and obviate many difficulties to all engaged in the kerosene and cotton-yarn business between here and the adjacent provinces, may be taken for granted, and it must be admitted that such a radical change speaks volumes for the influence of the Inspector General with the high authorities at the capital, and is a tribute to the great faith reposed in the efficiency and thorough reliability of the Foreign Customs.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN. LONDON, July 6th. The Ministry has resigned, but Signor Canovas has formed a new one.

GREAT BRITAIN IN AFRICA. A memorial is being signed by many members of the House of Commons against the African Agreement, in which the memorialists regret the proposed extension of French power in Madagascar.

LORD WOLSELEY'S SUCCESSOR. Major-General Sir R. H. Buller succeeds Lord Wolseley at the Horse Guards.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.) THE CREDIT FONCIER. PARIS, June 30th.

The evidence taken in the inquiry into the position of the Credit Foncier has been officially published. It shows no grave irregularities, and completely re-establishes the financial condition of the Bank.

(From the *Diario*.) SPAIN.

MADRID, July 3rd. The cholera epidemic is subsiding. The Government have resigned. The Queen-Regent has held a conference with the heads of Executive, and it is expected that Senor Canovas will be asked to form a new Cabinet.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

The General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Kaitang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

A MANILA correspondent writes that all the preliminaries in the matter between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Jurado & Co. are now settled, and the case will come on in a few days now.

MESSRS. ADAMSON, BELL & CO., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamer *Parthia*, from Vancouver via Seattle, arrived at Yokohama yesterday, and left for this port, via Nagasaki and Shanghai, to-day.

THIS morning at the Police Court four lepers were brought before Mr. Robinson. With a shudder, his Worship disposed of the filthy victims as quickly as possible, by sending them to swell the leper settlement at Canton.

SIR RICHARD RENNIE, Chief Justice of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court in China, and Mr. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, arrived here from Shanghai this morning by the English mail steamer *Rome*, and will proceed for a short tour in the Australian colonies.

WE hear that at a Committee meeting of the Hongkong Public School, held at St. Paul's College a few days ago, it was decided to close the school at the end of this year unless the results, from a pecuniary point of view, are much more encouraging than has been the case for some time past.

THE Mutual Shippers' steamer *Myrina*, the first vessel with the new tea from Hankow, arrived at London on the forenoon of the 1st inst., having made the run from Hankow in 37 days, 10 hours, and from Woussing in 35 days, 21 hours. Her teas were sold at from seven pence to two shillings and three-pence per lb.

THIS morning at half-past ten o'clock fire again appeared in 32, Square Street, where the outbreak occurred yesterday. Firemen from No. 5 Station were soon on the spot, and, after a few minutes' smouldering on the ground-floor, not properly extinguished yesterday, the application of a little water soon put it out.

SERGEANT-MAJOR BROOK, of the Shanghai Volunteers, was reported missing on the 2nd inst. Major Morrison afterwards received his written resignation, in which he stated that he had cleared out because he had never given satisfaction. The *N. C. Daily News* says the Sergeant-Major failed to draw his pay for last month.

THE Band of the 1st A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Sanatorium to-morrow, commencing at 5 p.m.:—

March....."Coronation"....."Meyerbeer."
Waltz....."The Waltz"....."Waldteufel."
Duet....."The Waltz"....."Liszt."
Duet....."The Waltz"....."Liszt."
Ballad....."The Waltz"....."Liszt."

ACCORDING to our Shanghai morning contemporary, Colonel Denby, U.S. Minister, while on his recent visit to Canton, was able to get settled all outstanding American claims for compensation. Some of these claims were in connection with the destruction of missionary property in the Canton province some eight years ago.

THE Japanese man-of-war *Tsushima*, whilst going up the Shanghai river from Woussing on the morning of the 3rd inst., ran into a native passenger boat and capsized her. Fortunately no lives were lost, the passengers being picked up by Messrs. Russell & Co. and Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s steam launches, which quickly went to the rescue.

THE Siamese princes went to Macao to-day. They will return on Friday, and go up to Japan by the *General Warder*. We understand that the principal object of their visit is to establish a Legation there, to render more permanent the friendly relations initiated some years ago, when Prince Devawongse conveyed the highest Siamese Order to the Mikado.

MESSRS. MELCHERS & Co. inform us that the Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamer *Sachsen*, carrying the German mail, dated 10th June, left Singapore to-day at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Sunday morning 13th inst. Her departure was delayed, as she had to await at Singapore the arrival of *Braunschweig* to exchange reliefs for the German Squadron.

FIVE ships of the British Squadron—the *Impetuous*, *Leander*, *Severn*, *Caroline*, and *Alacrity*—were at Yokohama about a week ago; and the *Hyacinth*, *Plymouth*, and *Linnæa* were daily expected to arrive there. It is believed the Squadron will begin a summer cruise about the 15th inst. Mr. R. B. Rigby, secretary to Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, who has been ill for some time past, has been invalided home, and will be replaced by Mr. D. B. L. Hopkins.

THE heat in Shanghai has been intense lately. On the 1st inst. a man named Dirk Andersen, lately belonging to the American Navy, was found in a state of exhaustion on the Garden bridge; he was promptly taken to the Hongkong Police Station, where remedies were applied, but he never recovered consciousness. The same afternoon, a Mrs. Lapham, while in the Public Gardens, succumbed to the heat and died before reaching the hospital.

SEÑOR ARELLANO, the representative of the Manila syndicate formed to purchase the cruiser *Filipinas*, arrived to-day, to take part in the negotiations between the Dock Company and Prince Bhanaraj for the transfer of the vessel to the Siamese fleet. She is at present in dock at Aberdeen, preparing for a trial trip and inspection. In the event of the latter, it will be made by Commander Rumbey, R.N., Mr. Brodie, Siamese Consul, and others—being satisfactory, the royal party will return to Siam in her when they come from Japan about a month hence.

A CHINESE contemporary says:—The failure of the Tab Shing Bank in Canton some three or four years ago will doubtless be still fresh in the minds of many. It was declared bankrupt, and paid no cents in the dollar, but for the Government funds, which a large amount went in the smash, the head of the bank is still held liable in full. Until recently however, there was very little chance of the money being refunded, but the other day a smart merchant made an offer to make good the loss to the extent of £10,000 for the privilege of selling tickets for a small lottery he proposed to start on the lines of the Manila lottery, and it is reported that this offer has been accepted by Viceroy Li Han-chang.

THE *Penang Gazette* of June 27th has the following:—The latest news from Edie is to the effect that the expedition of the Dutch on Saturday, the 21st instant, to the south of that place, resulted in the enemy being driven from their strongholds. The Achinese had as many as half a dozen forts to oppose the advance of the Dutch troops, but nevertheless offered only a feeble resistance. They fired a few shots and fled, so that one after another their forts fell into the hands of the Dutch. The strongest of these was one called Mata Aler, situated on the summit of a hill at Padawa Pontong, and was inaccessible except by means of a narrow and steep path by which men could go up only in single file; and it is asserted that had the Achinese shown a little of that determination which characterized them for so many years, they would probably have succeeded in holding their own, or at least would not have been dislodged from their position without first inflicting severe loss on the Dutch. But it was likewise a fact that the Achinese fired from the gunboats, which had followed the troops along the coast, proving too hot for the Achinese. Our informant accounts for the Achinese defeat on this occasion by their dread of being killed by shells; it being the belief among them that if their heads were to be blown off, they would not go to paradise. And he further says that, as a matter of fact, many headless bodies of Achinese were found after the recent battle.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

LAST night Detective Inspector Stanton discovered a Chinaman running a small private mint in connection with a clothing establishment at 25 Upper Lascar Row. The prisoner, before Mr. Robinson at a morning court, was named Ah Sing. Fifteen counterfeit Mexican dollars, together with a complete outfit of counterfeiting tools and apparatus, were discovered in house where he was arrested. Bail was fixed at \$500.

THE *N. C. Daily News* learns from Wenchow that the people there are having a hard struggle for existence, as rice is exceedingly scarce, and consequently very dear. To relieve the distress, the officials opened the public granaries, to the delight of the people, and sent them before Friday, and thousands rushed to them before daylight. Unfortunately two people were killed in the crush, while several were injured. If the distressed populace can manage to get over the next fortnight, all will be well again. Such has been the distress that the pawnbrokers refuse to take any more pledges, as they have no room left to store the articles. So far, the people are quiet, while the officials are in a manner helpless.

IT seems to be settled, says the *L. & S. Express*, that Sir John Pope Hennessy shall be re-elected Parliament as a supporter of Mr. Parnell. It is now more than thirty years since Sir John was first elected a member of the House of Commons. At the time when he entered Parliament as a member of the King's Country he stood as a supporter of Mr. Disraeli, but it is worthy of notice that even at that time he described himself as a National Conservative who reserved to himself entire independence in everything relating to Ireland. Mr. Hennessy (as he then was) was the first Catholic Conservative member of the House of Commons. In re-electing Sir John as a Nationalist Sir John entering Parliament as a Nationalist Sir John was the first Catholic Conservative member of the House of Commons. In re-electing Sir John as a Nationalist Sir John was the first Catholic Conservative member of the House of Commons.

THE Chinkiang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes on the 30th:—Exceedingly hot weather has prevailed here since last Wednesday. This year we have experienced very little of the *mai* weather. The Chinese have finished sowing out their rice, and have planted their wheat crop. Colonel Charles Denby, the American Minister to Peking, came up the river on Wednesday night, in the *Monocacy*, and left on Saturday for Shanghai. He was entertained by the Consul and also by the Taoist. The American missionaries tendered him a reception on Friday evening, but a previous engagement precluded his accepting. He expressed his hearty thanks, and regrets that he could not be present. The friendliness to missionary work, of which he writes, is difficult to say too much good. The Chinese are for the most part, and in their kindness have a respect for the respect and esteem of all. In a letter to a friend at home Minister Denby says in reference to missionaries:—"Believe nobody when he sneers at them. The man is simply not posted on the work." Again, "These men and women are honest, pious, sincere, industrious and trained for their work by the most arduous study." Writing thus, Col. Denby is, in a way, helping missionaries to accomplish and perfect that which he says they are already doing—"civilising, educating, and taking care of helpless thousands."

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. WITT, Acting Puisne Judge.)

THE RATING APPEAL. His lordship delivered judgment in the case *Cross v. Chapman*, in which Mr. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Mr. Bowles) represented the appellant, and the Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. Johnson) appeared for the respondent. His lordship said:—This is an appeal against a valuation made under the provisions of the Rating Ordinance of 1889, the appellants being the Hongkong and China Gas Company Limited. The terms of the notice of appeal are as follows:—(Notice read), and the amounts assessed against are \$8,850 for Gas Works, and that this year an additional \$950 has been added for mains. The Company appear to have been contented with the previous valuation, but on the addition being made, they determined to raise the whole question, and now contend that they are not liable to be rated for the mains at all, and further that the valuation of \$8,850 is excessive. Mr. Francis, for the appellants, submitted that at home, under the English law, Companies of a similar description had been held with reference to their mains, to be occupiers of land, and therefore liable, but he contended that under our Ordinance, such was not the case. The terms of sub-sections 5 and 6 of section 1 of our Ordinance are as follows (sub-sections read), and the argument was that the definition of a tenement in the Ordinance could not apply to the ground occupied by these mains. The Company have not a separate lease of this ground, but have only a licence to open up streets and lay mains under the supervision of the Surveyor-General's department, and the Government can at any time revoke the Company's right of position. He did not therefore think that the land occupied by these mains can be fairly described as 'land with or without buildings held or occupied as a distinct and separate holding or tenancy' inasmuch as the laying of these mains seems to me to be a component part of the business of the Company, and in fact I do not consider that the licence above referred to can be described as a holding or tenancy. For the above reasons I am of opinion that the Company are not liable to be rated for these mains. Two other objections were taken by Mr. Francis, firstly, that the valuation of \$8,850 was excessive, and secondly, that it had been arrived at by a wrong method, but I think it will be convenient to consider them together. The argument was based on the words of sub-section 1, and it was contended that though in England it might be correct to take into consideration the profits arising from a business, in time when the English law was in Hongkong calculating the annual rental, yet in Hongkong with reference to the annual rental, as the annual rental meant by the Ordinance is the rental which could be fairly reckoned upon for the land and buildings in their present condition, and supply might expect a larger rental from a man who was going to carry on the business of gas-making than from a man who was going to pull down the buildings and make a drying ground. Although, however, I agree with valuation as to the general principle, I do not think the Assessor was correct in taking into consideration the profits arising from the machinery. Machinery, by the Ordinance, is exempt from taxation; how then, can you tax the profits arising from it? I do not also approve of the method by which he arrived at the annual rental of the mains, but as I have decided that the Company are not liable under that head, it is unnecessary to discuss this. The question therefore, for me to decide, was not a fair annual rental. Taking into consideration the value of the land and the value of the buildings,

according to Mr. Cross, and the general position of the Company, and also the fact that last year they were contented with the same figures, though, of course, that does not prevent them from opening up this question this year, I think that the amount of \$8,850 is a fair one. The amount will therefore be altered by striking out \$950 for mains. Costs for the appellants.

A PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

J. Minihinet, of the Public Works Department, sued Abdullah Fukeera, a clerk in the Commissariat Department, for \$686, money lent.—Mr. Mosson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Wilkinson for the defendant. Plaintiff stated that he lent the money early last year.

Cross-examined.—The promissory note was signed in Mr. Webber's office. I do not know what Fukeera did with the money.—I know, but I am not supposed to know. Webber may have had it. I have had considerable dealings with him; he is indebted to me for a considerable amount. A good deal of the money was lent to him last year, and I have a promissory note which he gave me two years ago. He repaid me some, but I am not prepared to say how much. I cannot say whether it was over \$2,000 or not. I asked Fukeera for this money scores of times, but he always put me off. He gave me some statements with the promissory note, but I handed them back to him, as they were of no use to me. I received a letter from Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson about the debt on the 14th May, asking if Webber had settled it, and requesting the return of the shares. On the 20th Fukeera also wrote me saying that he did not consider himself responsible. I told him that none of the money had been repaid. Mr. Wilkinson—Did you write him, to that effect?

Witness.—No, I came and saw you.

Mr. Wilkinson—Was not that several weeks later—four days after Webber had left the Colony?

Witness did not think so. Fukeera had often asked him if Webber had paid the money back, and he always replied that he did not hold Webber responsible. Fukeera never told witness that he was holding some of Webber's shares as security, nor did witness ever reply that Webber had paid all but about a hundred dollars.—he always said that nothing had been repaid. Webber never said to witness that he was responsible, and not Fukeera. If he had said so, witness would never have lent the money, as Webber already owed him a lot of money. He lent it because he thought Fukeera was good for the amount. Fukeera did not ask for the promissory note back when witness returned him the shares, nor did he say to witness "You always told me Webber had paid nearly all the money back." Witness certainly never said "Webber told me to tell you so." He tried to get repayment before Webber left the Colony, and admitted that Fukeera used strong language, blaming him for not letting him know that Webber had not paid. He did not refuse from paying the money in order to stop Fukeera from coming down on Webber. He would not have sued him now if it had not been for Mr. Wilkinson's letter.

Defendant was then called. He said:—I am a broker. In February last year Webber came to me and said he wanted money. I told him I could not help him except to the extent of lending him some shares to borrow on. About an hour afterwards he came again, and said he had arranged with Minihinet to borrow \$600, but I must sign a promissory note. I objected to signing, but he begged me to sign, and I consented. He drew up a note, and I signed it. I afterwards met Minihinet at Webber's office, and he gave me a cheque for \$600. I endorsed it, and gave it to Webber. Then we went upstairs and had a drink, and Webber told Minihinet to call on him every month and get the instalments. About October I heard that Webber was deeply in debt, and so I was anxious about this note, although Minihinet had said nothing to me about it. In November I bought some Puplons on Webber's account, and retained them, as afterwards Mr. Minihinet told me he was going to stop Fukeera from coming down on Webber. He did not take them, saying that there was very little more to pay. In March I wrote to Minihinet asking how much was unpaid, so that I might clear it off. He did not reply, so I again wrote and asked if Webber's statement—that it was all paid but \$100—was true. He did not reply, so I afterwards wrote him that if he did not answer I should not hold myself responsible.

A clerk formerly in Webber's employ, named Rumbah, bore out part of defendant's statement.

Cross-examined.—He was Fukeera's brother-in-law.

Mr. Wilkinson then addressed the Court for the defence.

His lordship said that it was unnecessary. It might be unfortunate for Fukeera, but he had signed the note and not yet discharged his liability. As a man of business he ought to have known better. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

THE CHINESE EXTRADITION CASE.

REMITTED.

LI PI TAY, charged with murder and burglary with violence in Chinese territory, near Canton, for whose extradition the Chinese Government have applied, was again brought before Mr. Wedgheuse, on remand, at the Police Court this morning. Mr. Reece, of Messrs. Ewins and Reece, appeared for the Chinese Government, and Mr. Philippo, barrister-at-law, for the defence.

LI YAN, younger brother of the prisoner, and cross-examination said it was a fact that the prisoner lived in the same house as himself, but that the domicile was divided into three compartments. He saw the things which prisoner brought back to the house on the morning after the great Toong-an burglary. The prisoner stopped at the house for about two days after the burglary. Witness was fully aware that a reward of \$2,000 was offered for the arrest of LI PI TAY, which would be paid by General Fong, the commander of the troops in the Toong-an district. As far as witness knew Wong Tai Loi the detective who arrested LI PI TAY, would get no reward in connection with this case.

last year. He was then working in company with him at the Chinese Recreation Ground. After the end of the third moon of last year he did not know what became of the prisoner. The felt quite positive about the date when he was working with the prisoner.

Three other witnesses then gave their evidence, which did not correspond with that of the first witness in several important points, more especially with regard to the date at which they had last seen the prisoner following his alleged occupation, and the village at which he lived on the mainland. One of them stated positively that he lived at Soo Wan, while the others "placed" him at Hoonghoo, ten English miles from Toong-an. One of the witnesses admitted that he knew the prisoner by name, but not by sight.

Mr. Reece then asked his Worship to note the serious discrepancies which had been shown in the evidence for the defence, and also that he had not although fully prepared to do so, cross-examined the witnesses for the defence. His Worship then said, without giving any opinion on the case, he felt a *prima facie* case had been made out for the prosecution, and he would therefore order the prisoner's rendition, pending the orders of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government. He informed the prisoner that he would not be surrendered until after the expiration of 35 days, during which period he would be at liberty to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE GRIEVANCES OF BRITISH MARINE OFFICERS.

Auti altam partem!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—My attention has been directed to a statement in your issue of the 16th of last month, which is a repetition of assertions made in a leading article some time ago relating to the steamship *Memnon*. On exposing the alleged wrongs of the British Mercantile Marine Officers of this port in being handicapped by foreigners, you state among other things that reciprocity with Germany, in this matter is out of question. Allow me to rectify that statement. The German law is in this respect identical with the English, and no restrictions whatever are placed on the ships of foreigners passing the necessary examinations and obtaining employment aboard German vessels. I am prepared to prove this by authoritative evidence, should you require me to do so. Countries where no reciprocity exists are—perhaps among others—France and the United States, but owing to the comparative ease with which naturalization papers are obtained in the latter country, this is of little importance. That British officers are not to be found in German vessels is simply because no inducements are held out to them in the shape of adequate remuneration. Where such inducements exist, as in the China Merchants' Company, the Japanese boats, and the Belgian "Red Star" Line out of Antwerp, besides other isolated cases, the British Officers avail themselves without hesitation of their undoubted right to take service under a foreign flag, and it seems a strange anomaly of the boasted British fair play, that they dispute now the same rights of others.

company disposed of, be received and adopted. Carried unanimously.

Mr. H. J. Such proposed, and Mr. John Walker seconded, That the books, accounts and documents of this Company and of the liquidators thereof, be handed over to the new company.

Carried unanimously.

This concluded the business of the meeting, and the proceedings then terminated.—*Mercury.*

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF A CHINESE GIRL.

PREFACE.

If the proper study of mankind is man, the subject of the following pages must be of interest to every one who enquires into the forces which have moulded Chinese society in the past, and which regulate it at present. The observations upon which the conclusions are based have been largely, although not exclusively, taken in the northern part of the empire. The Chinese people, however, are in such a constant process of local variations of the compass, which, once understood and allowed for, serve to confirm what they at first appear to contradict.

That all readers will agree with the conclusions reached, is not to be expected, but if conducted in a spirit of candour the consideration of the question as to what causes the present condition of Chinese society is due, cannot fail to be beneficial, whatever theories may ultimately be either established or overthrown.

The conviction constantly grows upon those who have most opportunity to know them, that the Chinese are physically and intellectually among the foremost races of the earth. Their moral nature has, however, received but a one-sided development. They have had in large measure that "good" which has been pronounced to be the worst enemy of the "best." Many of the results which have been attained are of a higher order of excellence, but these good results are uniformly accompanied by others to which it is our present object to direct attention.

The moral forces which have produced in China many good fruits, and some bad ones, have long since ceased to exercise any developing power. Chinese society will never become what it might be, or what it ought to be, except by the infusion of a new life from without and from above.

There is a familiar passage in one of the oldest Chinese classics, the Book of Odes, which, in describing the palace of an ancient king, shows in a striking light the relative estimation at that remote time put upon boys and upon girls. After speaking of the dreams of the king, the poet adds a couple of stanzas, which, according to Dr. Legge's translation, are as follows:—

Sons shall be born to him; they will be put to sleep on cushions; they will be clothed in robes; they will have sceptres to play with; they will be (thereafter) dependent upon red knee-covers; the (future) king, the prince of the land, Daughters will be born to him. They will be put to sleep on the ground; they will be clothed with wadded; they will have tiles to play with.

It will be neither to do wrong nor to do good. Only to cause the spirit and the food will they have to think, And to cause no sorrow to their parents.

The Chinese are as practical a people as ever had a national existence, and we know of no reason to suppose that the Chinese ever had the least doubt that a substantial equality of the sexes in point of numbers is a condition of the continued propagation of the race. Certainly no race was ever more careful to keep itself propagated, or has ever met with greater success in the undertaking. How happens it, then, that the Chinese are almost the only people boasting an ancient and developed civilisation, who despite their own daughters who are married into the families of others, and are by that process lost to their own, and because according to ancient custom they can offer no sacrifices for their parents, when the latter are dead? It is for this reason that the popular saying declares, that the most ideal daughter is a daughter who is literally a daughter with the virtues of the eighteen Lo-hans is not equal to a spay-footed son. This sentiment is endorsed by all Chinese, consciously and unconsciously, in a manner to show that it is woven in the very fibres of their being. Its ultimate root is the same as that of so many other human opinions, pure selfishness.

The Chinese girl when she makes her first appearance in the world is very likely to be unwelcome, though this is by no means invariably the case. The ratio in which fortune-tellers allow happiness to be found in the first two daughters. "Whatever is more than these cometh of evil." With theories like those of the Chinese about the unavailability of daughters for the performance of ancestral rites, and with the Chinese nature as it is, it is not to be wondered at that the great pressure of poverty leads to the crime of infanticide upon an enormous scale. For aught that appears, this has always been the case. It is not that the Chinese conscience does not recognise the murder of girl babies as wrong, but that the temptation to such murder, especially the temptation to the disposal of an often abused mother, is too strong to be resisted by any motives which have the opportunity to act upon her. Much has already been done by those who have had most opportunity to learn the facts, toward exhibiting the real practice of the Chinese in the matter of destroying female infants. Yet no more can be safely predicated than that this is a crime which to some extent everywhere prevails, and in some places to such a degree as seriously to affect the proportion of the sexes. It seems to most commentators of the southern provinces of the southern part of China, in some districts of which it is by the Chinese themselves regarded as a terrible and a threatening evil. Native tract societies publish books exhorting the people against the practice, and magistrates occasionally issue proclamations forbidding it. But it is evident that the nature of the offence is such that no laws can touch it, and nothing short of the elevation of the mothers themselves to a far higher point of view than they now occupy, can have any permanent effect upon Chinese female infanticide. In the destruction of the lives of female infants, the Chinese practice most revolting to our western ideas, is the sale of their daughters at all periods, from infancy up to a marriageable age. The usages of different parts of the empire vary widely, but the sale of girls, like infanticide, seems to flourish most in the maritime provinces of the south, where it is conducted as openly as any other traffic. That the parents are generally impelled to this extreme step simply by the pressure of poverty, we are quite ready to believe. Yet the knowledge that the girl must be parted from her family at a later period, and that this parting is irrevocable, must tend to reconcile many Chinese parents to antipathy, by a few years, of the inevitable. Of the cases, which girls who have been thus sold are likely to endure, it is unnecessary to speak in detail, but enough is known on the subject to lead us to regard the practice with horror. If the parents do not feel able to keep their daughter until she is old enough to be married, and yet do not wish to sell her, Chinese custom has invented another expedient, which is a compromise between the two.

This is the well known "rearing-marriage," by which the girl is made over to the family into which she is to be married, and is by that family brought up, and married whenever their convenience dictates. There are manifest and grave objections to this practice, but there can be no doubt that it is far better than the custom of

child marriages, which lead to so much wretchedness in India. In some instances the relations with the family of the girl are wholly broken off, when she is taken for a "rearing-marriage," and in all cases it is regarded as a confession of poverty and weakness, which places the girl's family at much more than their usual disadvantage, at best sufficiently great. When a girl is brought up in the family of the son of which is to become her future husband, it is of course wholly out of the question that the parties should not have the fullest opportunity to become acquainted with each other's disposition, however they may be forbidden by usage to speak to one another. There is and can be very little sentiment about Chinese "matches," but anything which tends to make the parties to one of these "matches" better able to adapt themselves to the inevitable friction of after life, cannot fail to have its advantages. Whether the parties to a "rearing-marriage" are, or are not, on the whole happier than those married in the ordinary way, is a question which no Chinese would be likely to ask, for the reason that he has no associations connecting marriage with happiness, but rather the reverse, and if the question is proposed by a foreigner, he is not likely to be made much the wiser by the replies which he receives.

The practice of binding the feet of Chinese girls is familiar to all who have the smallest knowledge of China, and requires but the barest mention. It is almost universal throughout China, yet with some conspicuous exceptions, as among the Hakkas of the south, an exception for which it is not easy to account. The custom forcibly illustrates some of the innate traits of Chinese character, especially the readiness to endure a great and prolonged suffering in attaining to a standard, merely for the sake of appearances. There is no other non-religious custom peculiar to the Chinese which is so utterly opposed to the natural instincts of mankind, and yet which is at the same time so dear to the them, and which would be given up with more reluctance.

It is well known that the greatest emperor who ever sat upon the throne of China dared not risk his authority in an attempt to put down this custom, although his father had successfully imposed upon the Chinese race the wearing of the queue as a badge of subjection. A quarter of a millennium of Tartar rule seems to have done absolutely nothing towards modifying the practice of foot-binding, in favour of the more rational one of the governing race, except to a limited extent in the capital itself. But a few miles away from Peking, the old habits hold their iron sway, and unless some powerful force from without should be brought to bear, will apparently continue to do so until the end of time.

The observations which may be made with regard to the industry of Chinese boys, are equally applicable to the industry of Chinese girls. In all lands and in all climates, "woman's work is never done," and this is most especially true of China, where machinery has not yet expelled the primitive processes of work, is literally manufacture, or work by the hand. The care of silk-worms, and the picking, spinning, and weaving of cotton, are largely the labour of women, to which the girl is introduced at a very early age. The sewing for a Chinese family is a serious matter, especially as the number of families who can afford to hire help in this line is a very trifling proportion. But aside from this employment, in which a Chinese girl who is expected to be acceptable to the family, her mother-in-law must expect girls to do much useful in almost any line of home work to which the father may be devoted. In the country districts all over the empire, boys and girls alike are sent out to scratch together as much fuel as possible, for the preparation of the food, and this continues in the case of the girls until they are too large to go any distance from home. It is not an unmeaning appellation, which is given to girls generally, that of *ya-yau*, or "slave-girl," and that should say, "daughter," and that best, giving promise of rich stores of coal and iron. It is just now negotiating with a foreign firm on the subject, and it is expected that some arrangement will be come to, for the authorities at Peking do not seem very hostile to the idea of the mines being worked under foreign management.

It would seem as if all the obstacles but the question of capital, had been removed from the fulfilment of the railway scheme at Peking, and even now there looms up a prospect of the collapse of that even. It is expected that a State loan of 20 or 30 millions of Taels will be issued for the purpose of bringing the scheme to a head. Tender on various bases have been sent in, but no decision has so far been arrived at.

The Tientsin waterworks scheme has been rejected by Li Hung-chang.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

On the 23rd inst, Li Hung-chang, paid a visit of inspection to the four ironclads and corvettes anchored at the Bar. As he proceeded down the river in his private launch to the railway station, both banks were lined with braves bearing banners, lances, and flags. A special train took the Viceroy and his suite to Tongku and back. He expressed himself much pleased with the efficient condition of the Fleet. The Tungchow Tatal's vacancy will be filled temporarily by Taotai Yang, the former Director of the Military School, who has proved himself in his associations with foreigners a not very capable man.

Chen Fu, Provincial Chief Justice and Chief Inspector of the Northern Coast Defences; left for Port Arthur on the 22nd inst. in a Government transport to inspect the harbour works which have been in process of construction for the past three years, and to report on what remains yet to be done to make the docks serviceable. He will make an inspection tour of all the coast defences and present a full report to the Viceroy.

A report is current that there will be some changes made in the management of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. The former Directors

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT
CLEARANCE SALE.
FURNITURE
and FURNISHING REQUISITES.
NOW PROCEEDING.

A L'O included in the above Sale, a very fine Collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by known Artists, and a few SP'RTING PLATES at extraordinary low Prices.

See Circulars.
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890.

With the humdrum routine of her life at home, the occasional visits to relatives, and now and then a large (or a theatrical) exhibition, the Chinese girl grows to be what we should call a "young school-girl," by which time all her friends begin to be very uneasy about her. This uneasiness, we need scarcely remark, has not the smallest connection with her intellectual nature, which, so far as any culture which it receives is concerned, might as well be non-existent. Unless her father happens to be a school master, and at home with nothing to do, he never thinks of teaching his daughter to read. Even in the case of boys this would be exceptional and irregular, but in the case of girls it is felt to be preposterous. And why? asks the incredulous foreigner. It will take the average Chinese a long time to get at the nature of his objection, stripped of superfluous verbiage, and when he does so he will not have stated the whole of the case, nor have gone to the root of the matter. The real difficulty is, that to educate a girl is like wedding the field of some other man. It is like putting a gold chain around the neck of some one else's puppy, which may at any moment be whisked off, and what has become of the chain? It is a proverbially men man in China, who, when marrying his daughter, wants to be paid for the foot he has wasted upon her up to the date of marriage. But the expression illustrates clearly one of the underlying assumptions of Chinese society, that it is the body of the girl for which the parents are responsible, and not the mind. To almost any Chinese, it would probably appear a self-evident proposition that to spend time, strength, and much more money in educating the daughter-in-law of some one else is a sheer waste. But, you say, to him, she is your daughter. Not after she is married! he replies. "She is theirs, let them educate her themselves if they want her educated."

"Why should I teach her how to read and reckon, when it will never do me any good?" With which utilitarian inquiry, the education of most Chinese girls has been banished from human thought for the space of some millenniums.—*N. C. Daily News.*

(To be continued.)

TIENTSIN.

25th June, 1890.

The long prayed for rain has come at last. Ever since daylight it has been descending in sheets on the parched soil, cheering the hopes of the farmer and cooling the sultry air. It does not give much promise of continuance, though, for the sky is already clearing, and a high wind is springing up from the wrong quarter, and it holds, the grateful showers will be over in an hour or two.

In accordance with the instructions issued recently to Governors-General and Governors of provinces, Li Hung-chang has sent out officials to inspect the various mining districts in the south-west of his province, Shun Ti-foo and Kwan Ping-foo. The working in the latter district known as the Tze Chow Mines, have been found the best, giving promise of rich stores of coal and iron. They are within easy reach of a fine water highway, and the railway, if built either to Hupeh or Kiangsi, will run close to them. The value of the mines is vouched for by such high authorities as Baron Richthoven, Mr. James Henderson and others equally reliable, and His Excellency entertains very sanguine anticipations of their successful working. The only weak point in the proposed operations is the scarcity of the necessary capital. The Chinese are timid of investing their savings, and foreigners who touch it, unless the sole management of the concern is guaranteed to them. However, Li is just now negotiating with a foreign firm on the subject, and it is expected that some arrangement will be come to, for the authorities at Peking do not seem very hostile to the idea of the mines being worked under foreign management.

It would seem as if all the obstacles but the question of capital, had been removed from the fulfilment of the railway scheme at Peking, and even now there looms up a prospect of the collapse of that even. It is expected that a State loan of 20 or 30 millions of Taels will be issued for the purpose of bringing the scheme to a head. Tender on various bases have been sent in, but no decision has so far been arrived at.

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A report is current that there will be some changes made in the management of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. The former Directors

of the Shanghai Office, and Woo Nan-kao, the Assistant Director, will probably be appointed to succeed the Managers.

The summer rains commenced on the 25th with a series of moderate showers, brought up by a south-east wind which prevailed for several days previously.

There is much sickness among the natives, owing to the extreme heat of the day, and the sudden chill of the night; children especially suffering from summer diarrhoea and malarial fever.

The Chinese authorities were so slow in issuing the warrants for the arrest of those concerned in the *fracas* which resulted in the death of a junkman, which were reported last week, that not one of the offenders can now be found. The men got wind of the serious turn matters had taken, so escaped down the river in one of the tugs to Hsin-shi-ku, and easing valves that the boiler could blow off, left the tug to look after itself, took to the country, and have not since been seen. The nature of Chinese law is such that the whole crew of one tug and two lighters have decamped, for although all are not concerned, they were near enough to the affair to be implicated, and rather than brave the uncertainties of the so-called law, have sought safety in flight.

We understand that an appeal to the Shanghai Famine Committee to assist the Chinese, whose letter we published last week, has been promptly responded to and that a sum of Tls. 3,000 will be sent to Shanghai in charge of some missionary volunteer, to be applied to the relief of the destitute, in co-operation with Mr. Chin and his friends.—*Chinese Times.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following: "I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous disease. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Lid.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*[Advt.]*

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1018]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the departure of

THE Spanish Steamer

"SALVADORA," is unavoidably postponed until THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDAO & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1011]

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship

"NANZING," will be despatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst, at 3 P.M.

This steamer has superior Accommodation for 1st Class Passenger.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1019]

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG.

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1020]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG.

No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1021]

HING KEE HOTEL, MACAO.

THE above establishment has been REMOVED to a better and larger House on Praya Grande Central.

L. HING KEE, Proprietor. [1022]

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 12th July, 1890, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street, (the property of gentlemen leaving the Colony),

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—ROMAN SATIN COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MARBLE-TOP & CENTER TABLES, PICTURES, CURTAINS, FENDERS, with BRASS RAILS, FIRE BRASSES, COTTAGE PIANO, etc., FREEDLE SEWING MACHINE, by WILCOX & GIBB, etc. DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, CHEFFONNIERS, CROCKERY GLASS, and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, LAMPS, etc., DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD and SPRING MATTRESS, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STANDS, DRESSING TABLES, CHEST of DRAWERS, WARDROBES, COUCHES, BRONZE CURTAINS, CARPETS, BOOKCASE, BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.

The above will be on view on Friday, next p.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1013]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address, in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....\$225.00

To San Francisco and return.....393.75

To Liverpool.....325.00

To London.....330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1012]

TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak and at Bellios Terrace.

ROOMS in Beaconsfield Arcade.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

BUNGALOW, Delmar, Yow-ma-l.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1022]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, at 12.30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1890, to elect a Committee in accordance with the following resolution passed at the 28th ultimo:

"That a Committee of Investigation be appointed to examine into and report on the working of the business. The Directors to appoint two and the general body of Shareholders two."

By Order, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [1009]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$15 (Fifteen Dollars) per Share in the above Company is hereby made and is payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before July 17th, 1890.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum will be charged on all Calls overdue.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. WHEELEY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1890. [917]

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

This Association is formed for:—

I.—The purpose of counteracting influences that are, and for a very long time have been, acting against the interests of officers of the British Mercantile Marine.

II.—To watch over and guard the interests of its members.

III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the profession.

N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association will be held at 8.30 p.m., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at No. 2, HIGH STREET—the temporary quarters—until further notice.

All Masters and Officers are cordially invited to join.

By direction of the Committee, Hongkong, 25th May, 1890. [1010]

Intimations.

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

AND HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [9174]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. S. MARTEN, of No. 2, Duddell Street, intends shortly to publish a Register of "HOUSES TO LET" and "HOUSES WANTED," also requirements of all kinds connected with House Furnishing from those who have Furniture, etc., to sell, and also from intending purchasers.

No charge for advertising in Register. Hongkong, 24th June, 1890. [958]

TO LET UNFURNISHED, From August 1st.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Caine Road. Rent moderate. Splendid View of the Harbour.

Apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1890. [999]

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

NOS. 4 & 5, VICTORIA VIEW, containing Drawing-room, Dining-room, 3 good Bed-rooms, 2 Bath Rooms, and a Tennis Ground. The rooms face the Harbour, and have a splendid view of Hongkong.

For further particulars, apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [965]

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—200 per cent.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$74 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 240 per share, sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$125 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$63 per cent, premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$374 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—103 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis., sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$54 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$175 per share, sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company Limited—\$87 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$110 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punjani and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$81 per share, sellers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$131 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$52 per share, buyers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$275 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—par, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.
 The Sengeli Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—50 per cent. dis. sellers.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, nominal.
 The Darnley Bay Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$28 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.
 The Labak Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, nominal.
 The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.
 The Jebebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share, buyers.
 The Shamoon Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—\$14 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Elise*, str. from Haiphong.—Madame Tarnache and 2 children, and 14 Chinese.
 Per *Nanshan*, str. from Manila.—4 Europeans and 93 Chinese.
 Per *Nanshan*, str. from Singapore, &c.—2 Chinese.
 Per *Yikang*, str. from Swatow.—129 Chinese.
 Per *Roma*, str. from Shanghai.—Sir R. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Noronha, Messrs. Wilkinson, de Souza, Barr, and 16 Chinese.
 Per *Titan*, str. from Foochow.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. North, 5 children and nurse, Mr. Lewis, and 20 Chinese.
 Per *Formosa*, str. from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. R. Hill, and 135 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Belgia*, str. for Kobe.—Japanese. For Yokohama.—Hon. A. Lister and native servant, Messrs. J. F. Shepley and J. L. Smith. For San Francisco.—Mr. Ho Sam, and 2 Europeans. For London.—Hon. W. H. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnston.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Titan* reports that she left Foochow on the 6th instant. Had heavy rain from Breaker Point.

The British steamship *Yikang* reports that she left Swatow on the 7th instant. Had moderate south-west winds and squally weather.

The British steamship *Nanshan* reports that she left Manila on the 5th instant. Had fresh south-west monsoon with a clouded sky. At times light rain squalls and moderate sea.

The British steamship *Albany* reports that she left Kutchin on the 1st instant. Had strong south-west gale and high sea to Turnabout. Hence to port had fine weather with slight swell from south-west.

The British steamship *Formosa* reports that she left Tamsui on the 3rd instant. Amoy on the 6th, and Swatow on the 7th. Had strong to fresh monsoon and sea with clear weather to Amoy. Had moderate to light monsoon with sea and cloudy weather to Swatow. Had a succession of violent thunder squalls and constant rain with moderate sea. In Tamsui, the steamship *Fokien*. In Amoy, the steamships *Hailong*, and *Lord of the Isles*. In Swatow, the steamship *Albany*.

The British steamship *Nanshan* reports that she left Singapore on the 22nd ultimo, and Bangkok on the 1st instant. From Singapore to Bangkok experienced light variable airs and fine weather with smooth water. From Bangkok to Cape St. James had similar weather. Off Cape Padaran had strong south-south-west breeze with cross swell and a threatening appearance; hence to port had light southerly breezes and strong south-east swell throughout. In Koh-chang, the steamships *Kong Beng*, *Cleora*, *Tamsui*, *Propontis*, *Romulus*, *Edendale*, and *Avocet*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Devanagiri* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Straits and London.—Per *Titan* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
 ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 2,346, Geo. A. Lee, 24th June.—Vancouver 20th May, Yokohama 15th June, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 BERNALDER, British steamer, 1,288, McIntosh, 6th July.—Singapore 30th June, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 BREMA, German steamer, A. Ott, 2nd July.—Bangkok 24th June, Rice.—Order.
 CHEANG CHEW, British steamer, 1,213, F. Webb, 7th July.—Rangoon 18th June, Penang 25th, and Singapore 30th, General.—Bun Hin Chan.
 DEWANGONG, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 24th July.—Bangkok 27th June, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 DIAMANTER, British steamer, 514, G. A. Taylor, 28th June.—Manila 25th June, General.—Russell & Co.
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 656, R. Beltran, 3rd May.—Manila 30th April, General.—Brandão & Co.
 DORIS, German steamer, 771, F. Raben, 25th June.—Hilo 20th June, Sugar.—Wielers & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, W. W. Allan.—Hongkong Government tender.
 FELBRIDGE, British steamer, 1,335, John Ruten, 8th May.—Saigon 30th April, Rice.—Russell & Co.
 FIDELIO, German steamer, 852, H. Brorsen, 6th July.—Penang 28th June, General.—Melchers & Co.
 GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 1st July.—Yokohama 22nd June, Kobe 25th, and Nagasaki 27th, Malls and General.—Melchers & Co.
 MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,080, F. J. Sommer, 30th June.—London, 26th June, Rice and General.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 MONKUT, British steamer, 858, Geo. Anderson, 3rd July.—Bangkok 24th June, and Koh-si-chang 27th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 PERMITOS, German steamer, 1,541, U. Johansen, 1st July.—Hamburg, via Batoum, 2nd June, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 RECORDED, British steamer, 676, R. E. A. Breerton, 27th June.—London, 26th June, Ballast.—E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.
 RIVERDALE, British steamer, 1,311, James Mooney, 5th July.—Kuchinotzu 25th June, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 SALVADORA, Spanish steamer, 688, C. A. Costa, 7th July.—Manila 4th July, General.—Brandão & Co.
 SISHAN, British steamer, 845, Stovell, 1st July.—Bangkok 24th June, Rice.—Kien Tye Long.
 SUTLEY, British steamer, 2,103, Geo. F. Brown, R.N.R., 7th July.—London, 26th June, Ballast, 27th May, Malta 20th, Brindisi 2nd, and Fort Said 5th, Suez 6th, Aden 10th, Bombay 20th, Colombo 24th, Penang 29th, and Singapore 30th, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TAILAND, British steamer, 1,515, W. H. Jackson, 17th June.—Swatow 16th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 VENETIA, British steamer, 1,609, C. Gadd, 5th July.—Bombay, and Singapore 25th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 7th July.—Yokohama 28th June, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jensen, 8th July.—Haiphong 5th July, General.—A. R. Marty.
 NANSIN, British steamer, 809, R. Talbot, 8th July.—Manila 5th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NANSIN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, 8th July.—Singapore 22nd June, and Bangkok 1st July, Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.
 ROME, British steamer, 2,420, A. W. Adamson, 8th July.—Shanghai 5th July, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 YIKANG, British steamer, 886, Bradley, 8th July.—Swatow 7th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. P. Hall, 8th July.—Tamsui 3rd July, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
 ALBANY, British steamer, 1,489, Ed. Porter, 8th July.—Kuchinotzu 1st July, Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 TITAN, British steamer, 1,535, R. J. Brown, 8th July.—Foochow 6th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Belgia, British steamer, for Kobe, &c.
 July 7, *Hesperia*, German steamer, for Yokohama.
 July 7, *Piccola*, German steamer, for Kobe.
 July 8, *Yuenfong*, British steamer, for Bangkok.
 July 8, *Nanshan*, British steamer, for Yokohama.
 July 8, *Nanshan*, British steamer, for Haiphong, &c.
 July 8, *Activo*, Danish str., for Hellow, &c.
 July 8, *Tokoro*, German steamer, for Hellow, &c.
 July 8, *Italian*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 July 8, *Sungkiang*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July 7, *Hesperia*, German steamer, for Yokohama.
 July 7, *Piccola*, German steamer, for Kobe.
 July 8, *Yuenfong*, British steamer, for Bangkok.
 July 8, *Nanshan*, British steamer, for Yokohama.
 July 8, *Nanshan*, British steamer, for Haiphong, &c.
 July 8, *Activo*, Danish str., for Hellow, &c.
 July 8, *Tokoro*, German steamer, for Hellow, &c.
 July 8, *Italian*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 July 8, *Sungkiang*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

SAILING VESSELS.

DANIEL T. JENNEY, American ship, 1,620, Rodick, 28th March.—New York 4th Nov., Petroleum.—Order.
 ELISE, German ship, 1,348, F. Rowell, 27th May.—New York 5th January, Petroleum.—Captain.
 ERKUNTA, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
 HASIA, German ship, 1,405, Wachmuth, 6th July.—New York 8th May, General.—Order.
 ISLAND CITY, British bark, 421, D. Law, 2nd July.—Albany 8th May, Sandalwood.—Order.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

Continued.
 LANDSEER, American ship, 1,400, A. H. Laffin, 27th May.—New York 21st Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
 OSAKA, British bark, 517, Jones, 1st July.—Cebu 19th June, Sugar.—Order.
 PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 4th June.—Hamburg 25th Jan., General.—Siemens & Co.
 PAKAMITA, American ship, 1,408, C. D. Prescott, 28th May.—New York 7th Dec., Petroleum.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, Geo. A. Freeman, 22nd June.—New York 19th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
 SARA MERCEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Muniaigh, 4th July.—Saigon 27th June, Rice.—Captain.
 TILLIE BAKER, American bark, 683, Jas. H. Coyle, 27th June.—Honolulu. 19th May, Ballast.—Captain.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 495, R. Martin, 18th June.—Honolulu 3rd May, General.—Chinese.
 WM. LE LACHEUR, British bark, 575, E. Warner, 19th June.—Lagunmanoc 9th June, Wood.—Wielers & Co.
 Z. RING, British ship, 1,371, McLeod, 27th May.—New York 20th Nov., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF RE-OPENING.
 A portion of the New Buildings of the above Company, known as the PEAK HOTEL and situated at Victoria Gap, adjoining the tramway station, being completed and furnished, business will be commenced on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant. Residents and visitors wishing to stay at the Peak will find every comfort and accommodation, together with refreshing cool breezes and magnificent views.
 Special attention has been given to the Dining Rooms and Bar, to make this a pleasant resort for residents during the hot summer months.
 The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every available luxury, and the cuisine, being under special management, is by far the best in or near Hongkong.
 WINE, SPIRITS, &c.; only the best brands and quality are kept.
 W. THOMAS, Manager.
 Hongkong, 13th June, 1896.

GRIFFITH'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
 No. 2, Duddell Street,
 (Between the New Oriental Bank, and Mr. Lammert's Auction Rooms),
 Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.
 MR. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS in all the latest styles. Views of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese life and character, always ready.
 Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in Oils or Water Colours by First-class Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of reproductions.
 Hongkong, and April, 1896. [542]

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.
 THIS HOUSE, situated on the Coast in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao and commanding an admirable view facing the South, will be OPENED as an HOTEL on the 1st July next.
 Every comfort will be provided for visitors with excellent cuisine and choice wines.
 Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.
 A small dairy is attached to the premises.
 Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.
 Macao, 28th June, 1896. [978]

SIENTING.

SURGEON DENTIST,
 No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
 TERMS VERY MODERATE.
 Consultation free.
 Hongkong, 7th March, 1896. [387]

NOTICE.

JKYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
 JKYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.
 THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
 Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
 Hongkong, 10th June, 1896. [122]

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR.

INLAND SEA AND JAPAN COAST PILOT.
 Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki.
 Hongkong, 8th April, 1896. [571]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.
 ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS,
 YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon.
 Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. [26]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.
 WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.
 OFFICE: 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.
 STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 11th May, 1896. [154]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.
 To take effect from 1st May.
 The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:—
 WEEK DAYS.
 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
 12 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 THURSDAYS.
 NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.
 SUNDAYS.
 CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.
 Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.
 Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
 MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 30th April, 1896. [698]

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.
 ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.
 Established 1880.
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1896. [105]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
 SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.
 In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
 D. GILLIES, Secretary.
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1896. [15]

Dr. Knorr's ANTI-PYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains 3 or 4 times a day)
 IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSELEAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.
 Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
 Hongkong 20th May, 1896. [424]

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
 No. 11, Praya Central, (Opposite Piddar's Wharf).
 SOLE AGENTS for RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.
 HANTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
 CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S SAPOLIO FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.
 CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARET'S
 MAX HAAZEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.
 CONSERVED MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUIT CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.
 SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.
 FLENSBURG STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS, EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.
 REASONABLE PRICES.
 ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
 Hongkong, 25th June, 1896. [120]

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 MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 30th April, 1896. [698]

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED, VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

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D. GILLIES, Secretary.
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1896. [15]

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It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

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Hongkong 20th May, 1896. [424]

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SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S SAPOLIO FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARET'S

MAX HAAZEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.

CONSERVED MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUIT CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS, EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1896. [120]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Foochow, under the style and firm of F. C. KEEKA & Co., Foochow.
 F. C. KEEKA.
 Foochow, 6th June, 1896. [901]

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., Mr. W. H. PERCIVAL will resume his duties as AGENT of the Company at this Branch.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
 B. C. T. GRAY, Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1896. [998]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between EDWARD CONSTANT RAY and GEORGE HENDERSON WATT is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent.

E. C. RAY, GEO. H. WATT.
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1896. [1000]

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above the business of SHIP, SHARE, and GENERAL BROKER will be continued by me in my own name.

E. C. RAY, GEO. H. WATT.
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1896. [1001]

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself in business in this Colony as SHIP, SHARE, and GENERAL BROKER on my own account from this date.

GEO. H. WATT.
 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1896. [1002]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. J. W. CROKER is appointed Acting MANAGER for Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

GEO. FENWICK, General Manager.
 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [995]

To be Let.

TO BE LET.
 Just below Peak Flagstaff.
 BAHAR LODGE—FURNISHED.
 Apply to HUGHES